

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

S-E-C-R-E-T

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COUNTRY Hungary

REPORT

SUBJECT

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Hungarian Army Communications

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

practices and equipment of the Hungarian Army signal service.

report on the

1. Communications service doctrine:

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- a. The communications organizations of the artillery are similar to each other.
- b. The organization of the communications system is from the left to the right and from the top to the bottom.
- c. During the defense there is a blackout on all radio communications. Only wire communications are used.
- d. Total radio silence is observed during the preparatory phase of the attack.
- e. During the attack it is only the axis of the attack which is developed by means of wire communication.
- f. The communications between the artillery and the infantry are maintained via the command posts.
- g. Communications between artillery and tank units are maintained by means of liaison officers.

2. Radic equipment:

- a. Type R/10, FM transceiver /Measurements are apparently all in centimeters/

Measurements : 40 x 35 x 25

Weight : about 18 kilograms

Power : dry-cell batteries

Incl. attached

Please route

[illegible]

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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Frequency range : 20 -32 Mc/s
 Range : rod antenna
 Band width : 8 Kc/s
 Capacity : about 1 W (?)

This type is used for the communications from company to battalion level.
 It was developed about 1954.

b. Type R/20, AM transceiver

Measurements :
 : 30 x 40 x 25, transceiver
 : 30 x 40 x 25, power unit
 Weight : total weight about 25 kilograms
 Power : dry-cell batteries
 Frequency range : 1.5 - 5 Mc/s
 Range : telegraph: 40 kilometers
 : telephone: 20 kilometers
 Capacity : about 1 W
 Antenna : rod or dipole

The R/20 is used for the communications from battalion to regiment level.
 It was developed about 1952.

c. Type R/30, AM transceiver

This apparatus consists of four components.

Total measurements : 160 high, 60 wide, 50 deep.
 Weight : not known
 Power : battery with dynamotor or generating set, 220 V.
 Frequency range : 1.5 - 15 Mc/s
 Range : 75 - 100 kilometers (?)
 Capacity : telegraph: 25 W
 : telephone: 15 W

The R/30 is used for the communications from regiment to division level.
 This type was developed at the end of 1955 and is regarded as the best
 Hungarian military radio.

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c. Type R/40, AM transmitter and receiver

Measurements : transmitter: 75 x 50 x 50
 receiver : 75 x 50 x 75

Total weight : about 120 kilograms

Power : three-phase generating set
 220/380 V, 1.65 KVA

Frequency range : transmitter: 2.75 - 15 Mc/s
 receiver : 100 Kc/s - 32 Mc/s

Range : not known

Capacity : telegraph: 100 W
 telephone: 25 W

Modulation : A1, A2, A3.

The R/40 is used for the communications of division level and higher up. The transmitter and the receiver, with appurtenances, are built into a 3-ton truck. The transmitter is also adjusted to a "Hell" recorder (Creed system, 32 or 34 symbols, 7 units).

e. Type R/50 AM transmitter and receiver

Measurements : transmitter: 200 x 215 x 80
 receiver : see R/40

Weight : 700 kilograms

Power : three-phase generating set
 220/380 V, 15 KVA.

Frequency range : transmitter: 2.75 - 15 Mc/s
 receiver : see R/40

Range : not known

Capacity : 1.5 KW

Modulation : A1, A2, A3.

The R/50 is used for the communications on the highest level. The transmitter and the receiver with appurtenances are built into a truck of the type Csepel 300 (5-ton?). The transmitter is also adjusted to a Hell recorder and a telex, type Siemens 52. The receiver with both the R/40 and the R/50 is very sensitive and is also used for interception purposes.

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3. Communications organization:a. Infantry battalion;

To the battalion there is assigned a communications platoon (strength unknown) consisting of four groups:

- (1) One group of radio men. Material: ten R/10's
two R/20's
- (2) One group of switchboard operators. Material: two switchboards of the type K/10 (measurements: 29 x 1715 x 14; weight about 7 kilograms; 10 lines).
- (3) Two groups of linemen. Each group has about 20 kilometers of light cable (single strand; rubber-insulated; on coils with about one kilometer of cable).

b. Regiment

Each regiment has a communications company, the composition and strength of which are not known.

c. Division

The communications battalion assigned to the division consists of:

- (1) battalion staff: about 30 men.
- (2) switchboard company: about 30 men, equipped with:
3 or 4 switchboards type K/20 (measurements and weight not known; 20 lines).
10 to 12 switchboards of the type K/10.
- (3) radio company; strength 60 men, equipped with:
two R/40's (One platoon to two groups)
three to four R/30's (one platoon to two groups)
about thirty R/20's (further assignment not known)
two or three R/10's (not organically assigned).
- (4) line company, consisting of:
 - (a) heavy line platoon, strength 30 men. Quantity of assigned equipment not known. Heavy cable, multiple-strand, rubber-insulated; length per cable 300 meters.
 - (b) light line platoon, strength 100 men. Quantity of assigned equipment not known.

Each division also has a medium-sized communications workshop.

d. Army corps

The army corps does not have an organically assigned communications unit.

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e. Army

The army has a communications regiment, consisting of:

- (1) regimental staff
- (2) staff company, including:
 - (a) workshop;
 - (b) storehouse;
 - (c) ABC group (?);
 - (d) two platoons "carrier wave" (6 channels);
 - (e) one platoon "carrier wave" (12 channels).
- (3) one battalion, consisting of:
 - (a) a telex company, equipped with telex machines produced in Hungary after the Siemens system.
 - (b) a heavy line company, equipped with multiple-strand cable, quantity not known.
 - (c) switchboard company, assigned equipment not known.
- (4) one battalion consisting of:
 - (a) a light radio company, equipped with transmitters type R/40 and R/30, number not known.
 - (b) a heavy radio company, equipped with transmitters type R/50, number not known.
 - (c) a "receiver" company, equipped with receivers of the type which go with the R/50. It is believed that the mission of this company is to check the Hungarian Army's own communications.

The companies mentioned under (a) and (b) were exclusively "transmitting" companies. These were generally set up at some distance from the command post, while the "receiving" company remained in the immediate vicinity of the command post. The transmitters were serviced from the command post.

- (5) one battalion consisting of:
 - (a) a telex company, equipped with telex machines made in Hungary after the Siemens system.
 - (b) a construction company, assigned equipment not known.
 - (c) a relay company, including one platoon with two R/40's and one R/50.

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4. In Hungary there are two communications regiments (42nd (?) and 43rd). The 43rd is assigned to the ready units and is rather tactical in nature, while the 42nd (?) is intended for the "national" sector. Approximately 70 percent of the career personnel in this field is attached to the 43rd.

5. Symbols used for the indication of the communications setup.

/First five symbols are self-explanatory, see chart/

radio of armored units

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radio of adjacent unit, which may come into the network under consideration.

6. Diagram of radio network of a division.

/See chart/

CP = command post

div = division

regt = regiment

network of tank units.

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- a. Network No. I is very likely the administrative network. Hooked up with it are the radios of the G4 division, the S4 of the three regiments, and the command post of the division. It is believed that there are about five more radios in this network, but it is not known where they are assigned.
 - b. Network No. II is the command network. Hooked up with it are the command post of the division and the command posts of the regiments. Possibly also a radio of an adjacent unit.
 - c. Network No. IV is the command network of a regiment. Hooked up with it are the regimental command and the three battalion commands; possibly also an adjacent unit. At the command post of the regimental command there is a tank with its radio hooked up with the network of the tank units assigned to the regiment.
 - d. Network No. III is very likely the administrative network of the regiment. Hooked up with it are the radios of the S4 of this regiment, the anti-tank platoon (?), the S3 of the regiment (?), and a few others which are unidentified.
 - e. Networks Nos. V, VI, and VII are the networks of the three battalions.
7. Cooperation between the artillery and the tank unit is achieved by means of an artillery officer on one of the attacking tanks with a radio hooked up with the network of the artillery.

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8. Up to the division level there are no radio communications with supporting air force units. These communications are carried out by means of signal flags. From the division level and higher the communications /with the air force units/ are effected by means of radio.

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